

**HOUSE BILL NO. 1166
with Senate Amendments**

Sixty-first
Legislative Assembly
of North Dakota

HOUSE BILL NO. 1166

Introduced by

Finance and Taxation Committee

(At the request of the Tax Commissioner)

1 A BILL for an Act to amend and reenact sections 57-02-27.1, 57-02-27.2, 57-02-38, and
2 57-12-09, subsection 4 of section 57-14-08, and section 57-20-03 of the North Dakota Century
3 Code, relating to the deletion of obsolete dates and references for the purposes of valuation
4 and assessment of agricultural lands, assessment of unplatted, undeveloped, and
5 nonagricultural real property located outside of a city, and notice requirements for increased
6 property tax assessments; and to provide an effective date.

7 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:**

8 **SECTION 1. AMENDMENT.** Section 57-02-27.1 of the North Dakota Century Code is
9 amended and reenacted as follows:

10 **57-02-27.1. Property to be valued at true and full value.** ~~Beginning with the year~~
11 ~~1981, all~~ All assessors and boards of equalization shall place the values of all items of taxable
12 property at the true and full value of the property except as otherwise specifically provided by
13 law, and the amount of taxes that may be levied on such property ~~for the year 1981 and each~~
14 ~~year thereafter~~ must be limited as provided in this chapter. For the purposes of sections
15 57-02-27, 57-02-27.1, 57-02-27.2, and 57-55-04, the term "true and full value" has the same
16 meaning as provided in subsection 15 of section 57-02-01, except that "true and full value" of
17 agricultural lands must be as determined pursuant to section 57-02-27.2.

18 The governing body of the city may establish valuations that recognize the supply of
19 vacant lots available for sale.

20 **SECTION 2. AMENDMENT.** Section 57-02-27.2 of the North Dakota Century Code is
21 amended and reenacted as follows:

22 **57-02-27.2. Valuation and assessment of agricultural lands.**

23 1. "True and full value" of agricultural lands must be their agricultural value for the
24 purposes of sections 57-02-27, 57-02-27.1, 57-02-27.2, and 57-55-04. Agricultural

value is defined as the "capitalized average annual gross return", except for inundated agricultural land. The "annual gross return" must be determined from crop share rent, cash rent, or a combination thereof reduced by estimated property taxes and crop marketing expenses incurred by farmland owners renting their lands on a cash or crop share basis.

2. For purposes of this section, "annual gross return" for cropland used for growing crops other than sugar beets and potatoes means thirty percent of annual gross income produced, "annual gross return" for cropland used for growing sugar beets and potatoes means twenty percent of annual gross income produced, and "annual gross return" for land used for grazing farm animals means twenty-five percent of an amount determined by the ~~agricultural economics~~ department of agribusiness and applied economics of North Dakota state university to represent the annual gross income potential of the land based upon the animal unit carrying capacity of the land.

3. The "average annual gross return" for each county must be determined as follows:

- a. Total the annual gross returns for the ten years immediately preceding the current year for which data is available and discard the highest and lowest annual gross returns of the ten.
- b. The ~~agricultural economics~~ department of agribusiness and applied economics of North Dakota state university shall establish a base year index of prices paid by farmers using annual statistics on that topic compiled by the national agricultural statistics service for the seven-year period ending in 1995, discarding the highest and lowest years' indexes, and averaging the remaining five years' indexes. The ~~agricultural economics~~ department of agribusiness and applied economics shall gather the national agricultural statistics service annual index of prices paid by farmers for the ten years ending with the most recent year used under subdivision a, discard the highest and lowest years' indexes, average the remaining eight years' indexes, and divide the resulting amount by the base year index of prices paid by farmers. This amount must be divided into the amount determined under subdivision a.

c. Divide the figure arrived at in subdivision b by eight.

4. To find the "capitalized average annual gross return", the average annual gross return must be capitalized by a rate that is a ten-year average of the gross agribank mortgage rate of interest for North Dakota, but the rate used for capitalization under this section may not be less than ~~eight and nine-tenths percent for taxable year 2005~~ and eight and three-tenths percent ~~for taxable years after 2005~~. The ten-year average must be computed from the twelve years ending with the most recent year used under subdivision a of subsection 3, discarding the highest and lowest years, and the gross agribank mortgage rate of interest for each year must be determined in the manner provided in section 20.2032A-4(e)(1) of the United States treasury department regulations for valuing farm real property for federal estate tax purposes, except that the interest rate may not be adjusted as provided in section 20.2032A-4(e)(2).

5. The ~~agricultural economics~~ department of agribusiness and applied economics of North Dakota state university shall compute annually an estimate of the average agricultural value per acre [.40 hectare] of agricultural lands on a statewide and on a countywide basis; shall compute the average agricultural value per acre [.40 hectare] for cropland, noncropland, and inundated agricultural land for each county; and shall provide the tax commissioner with this information by December first of each year. Fifty percent of the annual gross income from irrigated cropland must be considered additional expense of production and may not be included in computation of the average agricultural value per acre [.40 hectare] for cropland for the county as determined by the ~~agricultural economics~~ department of agribusiness and applied economics. Before January first of each year, the tax commissioner shall provide to each county director of tax equalization these estimates of agricultural value for each county.

6. For purposes of this section, "inundated agricultural land" means property classified as agricultural property containing a minimum of ten contiguous acres if the value of the inundated land exceeds ten percent of the average agricultural value of noncropland for the county, which is inundated to an extent making it unsuitable for growing crops or grazing farm animals for two consecutive growing

seasons or more, and which produced revenue from any source in the most recent prior year which is less than the county average revenue per acre for noncropland calculated by the ~~agricultural economics~~ department of agribusiness and applied economics of North Dakota state university. Application for classification as inundated agricultural land must be made in writing to the township assessor or county director of tax equalization by March thirty-first of each year. Before all or part of a parcel of property may be classified as inundated agricultural land, the board of county commissioners must approve that classification for that property for the taxable year. The agricultural value of inundated agricultural lands for purposes of this section must be determined by the ~~agricultural economics~~ department of agribusiness and applied economics of North Dakota state university to be ten percent of the average agricultural value of noncropland for the county as determined under this section. Valuation of individual parcels of inundated agricultural land may recognize the probability that the property will be suitable for agricultural production as cropland or for grazing farm animals in the future. Determinations made under this subsection may be appealed through the informal equalization process and formal abatement process provided for in this title.

7. Before February first of each year, the county director of tax equalization in each county shall provide to all assessors within the county an estimate of the average agricultural value of agricultural lands within each assessment district. The estimate must be based upon the average agricultural value for the county adjusted by the relative values of lands within each assessment district compared to the county average. In determining the relative value of lands for each assessment district compared to the county average, the county director of tax equalization shall use soil type and soil classification data from detailed and general soil surveys.
8. Each local assessor shall determine the relative value of each assessment parcel within the assessor's jurisdiction and shall determine the agricultural value of each assessment parcel by adjusting the agricultural value estimate for the assessment district by the relative value of the parcel. Each parcel must then be assessed

1 according to section 57-02-27. If either a local assessor or a township board of
2 equalization develops an agricultural value for the lands in its assessment district
3 differing substantially from the estimate provided by the county director of tax
4 equalization, written evidence to support the change must be provided to the
5 county director of tax equalization. In determining the relative value of each
6 assessment parcel, the local assessor shall apply the following considerations,
7 which are listed in descending order of significance to the assessment
8 determination:

- 9 a. Soil type and soil classification data from detailed or general soil surveys.
- 10 b. The schedule of modifiers that must be used to adjust agricultural property
- 11 assessments within the county as approved by the state supervisor of
- 12 assessments under subsection 9.
- 13 c. Actual use of the property for cropland or noncropland purposes by the owner
- 14 of the parcel.

15 9. Before February first of each year, the county director of tax equalization in each
16 county shall provide to all assessors of agricultural property within the county a
17 schedule of modifiers that must be used to adjust agricultural property
18 assessments within the county and directions regarding how those modifiers must
19 be applied by assessors. Before the schedule of modifiers is provided to
20 assessors within the county, the county director of tax equalization shall obtain the
21 approval of the state supervisor of assessments for use of the schedule within the
22 county.

23 10. For any county that has not fully implemented use of soil type and soil
24 classification data from detailed or general soil surveys for any taxable year after
25 2009, the tax commissioner shall direct the state treasurer to withhold five percent
26 of that county's allocation each month from the state aid distribution fund under
27 section 57-39.2-26.1 until that county has fully implemented use of soil type or soil
28 classification data from detailed and general soil surveys. The amount withheld
29 from the allocation must be withheld entirely from the portion of the allocation
30 which may be retained by the county and may not reduce allocations to any
31 political subdivisions within the county.

1 **SECTION 3. AMENDMENT.** Section 57-02-38 of the North Dakota Century Code is
2 amended and reenacted as follows:

3 **57-02-38. Units of real property for assessment.** In all assessment books and tax
4 lists and in all proceedings for the collection of taxes and proceedings founded thereon,
5 unplatted land and undeveloped land platted before March 30, 1981, not situated within the
6 limits of an incorporated city must be described in subdivisions not exceeding quarter sections.
7 Real property in the platted portion of a city or real property platted on or after March 30, 1981,
8 that is located outside any city and is not agricultural property under the conditions set out in
9 subsection 1 of section 57-02-01, must be assessed separately as to each lot, ~~but when,~~
10 When a building or structure covers two or more contiguous lots or parts of lots owned by the
11 same person the assessment may not be entered separately as to each lot or part of lot, but
12 the tract upon which the building is located must be described and assessed as one parcel. A
13 block which has not been subdivided may be described, assessed, and taxed in a unit of one
14 block. A failure to comply with the provisions of this section does not impair the validity of
15 taxes.

16 **SECTION 4. AMENDMENT.** Section 57-12-09 of the North Dakota Century Code is
17 amended and reenacted as follows:

18 **57-12-09. Notice of increased assessment to real estate owner.** When any
19 assessor has increased the true and full valuation of any lot or tract of land ~~or~~ including any
20 improvements thereon ~~to~~ by three thousand dollars or more than ~~and to~~ ten percent or more
21 than the amount of the last assessment, written notice of the amount of increase ~~over the last~~
22 ~~assessment~~ and the amount of the last assessment must be delivered in writing by the
23 assessor to the property owner, mailed in writing to the property owner at the property owner's
24 last-known address, or provided to the property owner by electronic mail directed with
25 verification of receipt to an electronic mail address at which the property owner has consented
26 to receive notice. Delivery of notice to a property owner under this section must be completed
27 not fewer than fifteen days before the meeting of the local equalization board. The tax
28 commissioner shall prescribe suitable forms for this notice and the notice must show the true
29 and full value as defined by law of the property, including improvements, that the assessor
30 used in making the assessment for the current year and for the year in which the last
31 assessment was made and must also show the date prescribed by law for the meeting of the

1 local equalization board of the assessment district in which the property is located and the
2 meeting date of the county equalization board. The notice must be mailed or delivered at the
3 expense of the assessment district for which the assessor is employed.

4 **SECTION 5. AMENDMENT.** Subsection 4 of section 57-14-08 of the North Dakota
5 Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

- 6 4. When any special assessor has increased the true and full valuation of any lot or
7 tract of land ~~together with~~ including any improvements to that lot or tract of land by
8 ~~fifteen~~ three thousand dollars or more and to ten percent or more of the last
9 assessment, written notice of the amount of increase over the last assessment and
10 the amount of the last assessment must be delivered in writing by the special
11 assessor to the property owner ~~or~~, mailed in writing to the property owner at the
12 property owner's last-known address ~~except that no notice need be delivered or~~
13 ~~mailed if the true and full valuation is increased by less than three thousand~~
14 ~~dollars, or provided to the property owner by electronic mail directed with~~
15 verification of receipt to an electronic mail address at which the property owner has
16 consented to receive notice. The tax commissioner shall prescribe suitable forms
17 for this notice and the notice must also show the true and full value as defined by
18 law of the property, including improvements, that the special assessor used in
19 making the reassessment and must also show the date prescribed by law for the
20 meeting of the special board of equalization of the assessment district in which the
21 property is located. ~~This Delivery of notice must be mailed or delivered to the~~
22 property owner under this section must be completed at least ~~ten~~ fifteen days in
23 advance of the meeting date of the special board of equalization and ~~must be~~
24 ~~mailed or delivered~~ at the expense of the assessment district for which the special
25 assessor is employed.

26 **SECTION 6. AMENDMENT.** Section 57-20-03 of the North Dakota Century Code is
27 amended and reenacted as follows:

28 **57-20-03. Form of tax list.** The tax list must be made out to correspond with the
29 assessment books ~~as respects~~ with respect to ownership and description of property, with
30 columns for the valuation and for the various items of tax included in the total amount of all
31 taxes set down opposite such description of property. The amounts of special taxes must be

1 entered in appropriate columns, but the general taxes may be shown by entering the rate of
2 each tax at the head of the proper column without extending the same, in which case a
3 schedule of the rates of such taxes must be made on the first page of each tax list. The tax
4 lists also must show, in a separate column, the years for which a tax lien has been foreclosed
5 upon any piece or parcel ~~has been sold for taxes~~, if the same has not been redeemed or
6 deeded for such taxes.

7 **SECTION 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.** Sections 3 and 4 of this Act are effective for taxable
8 years beginning after December 31, 2008.